Morning Oregonian.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND MONDAY AUGUST 2 1886

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Washington territory will elect a delegate to congress this fall and already the air is full of political speculation It now looks as if the contest would be made by Mr Ezra Meeker the well-known Puyallup hop grower representing the republicans and Hon Chas Voorhees, the present delegate, representing the democrats This, however, is only a guess based upon the look of things at the time There are several aspirants in each party whose friends claim for them a considerable support. It is quite certain that Gov Squire will be before the republican convention and that Mr Eugene Semple will ask the nomination from the democrats There is nothing more definite to the present talk to indicate how the matter stands as between Meeker and Squire but Voorhees has a great advantage over Semple in the several counties he has instructed their delegates to vote for his nomination—every county in fact in which a convention has been held up to this time

While the candidates will be put forth by the old parties as usual, the contest will be very different from an ordinary party fight. Indeed politics, as commonly implied by the term, will have little to do with the case, certainly much less than the issues growing out of the railroad situation in the territory, the recent labor troubles and the liquor traffic The recent local option election demonstrated that there is in the territory a clear majority for prohibition as a straight disconnected question and with this showing the prohibitionists will appeal to both party conventions, and whichever takes the highest ground in their favor will get their support. It is not known what the "workingmen" (so-called) will do They are to hold a convention about the middle of August to consider the situation, and it is surmised that they will go with the democratic crowd. The effect of the railroad question will depend largely upon the candidates If the democrats nominate Voorhees he will receive the anti-railroad support, of course. On the whole, it now looks as if the republicans, with Meeker as their candidate, would espouse prohibition, the conservative view of the railroad question, and the general proposition of law and order as against the spirit which during the past year has made so much disturbance in the territory, and that the democrats, led by Voorhees, would take the opposite position. On the party issue alone the republicans have a majority in the territory of 1000 or upwards.

All the conventions will be held at Tacoma, first the democratic on the 8th inst., next the "workingmen's" (so-called) about the middle of the month, and last the republicans on the 8th of September

REAPPORTIONMENT.

A determined effort will be made to secure reapportionment of the state, in the matter of representation in the legislature, at the coming legislative session The apportionment under which representatives are chosen at the present time was made fifteen years ago, when the bulk of our population was in the Willamette valley counties The counties of Eastern Oregon were scarsely settled at that time, and Astoria, since grown to be the second city of the state, was a mere village The Willamette valley is no longer, relatively, the chief seat of population. The apportionment made in accordance with the conditions prevailing fifteen years ago is at this time absurdly unjust. For the past ten years it has given the Willamette valley counties a disproportionate weight in the legislature and has denied to the more progressive sections that fair and equal representation contemplated by the constitution

Repeatedly efforts have been made to secure a readjustment in accordance with the Constitution, which provides that

The number of senators and representatives shall at the session of the legislature next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States, or this state be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white population in each And the ratio of senators and representatives shall be determined by dividing the whole number of white population of such county or district by such respective ratios and when a fraction shall result from such division which shall exceed one-half of such ratio such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction And in case any county shall not have the requisite population to entitle such county to a member then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county for senatorial or representative purposes

This law is plain enough, but no less than five legislatures have put it aside and refused absolutely to reapportion the state in accordance with its plain requirement, and, as well, with common justice Three times has the census been taken—once by the general government and twice by the state—since the last apportionment, and each time the injustice of the existing arrangement has been exposed without effect The opposition has been purely selfish, coming of course from the counties which hold an advantage through the existing state of things. Without pretending to justify their course upon any honest ground, they have doggedly stood in the way of a change, timidless alike of justice and the law in the case At last public sentiment is aroused respecting this matter Both parties have pledged themselves to reapportion the state in proportion to the present population, and the legislature to secure this decent promise to do it.

The change will not make any material difference in the political status of the legislature, as the component ons will about match the losses All the eastern counties with Clatsop, Columbia, Tulamook and Multnomah, will gain, and all the valley counties but Douglas county, will lose The representation of the southern counties will not be changed materially

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Society of the Army of the Potomac celebrates its annual reunion to-day at San Francisco While the battles of this army as an organization, were confined to Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania it was not composed exclusively of troops from New England and the Middle states The roster of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg included some fifty western organizations of infantry cavalry and artillery and furthermore, large bodies of troops that fought with the Army of the Potomac subsequently fought at the West. The Eleventh and Twelfth army corps after Chickamauga were sent west in September, 1863 under Hooker, Slocum, Howard and Williams, and finished their career under Sherman, while the Ninth corps fought for a time at Vicksburg and at Knoxville So Grant, Sheridan and Cox fought with the armies of the West and with the Army of the Potomac

The armies, east and west, were not exclusively composed of troops from their respective sections, and many men and several great commanders fought at different times with the great armies of both sections So this blending of the men of both sections, this dispatching of eastern troops west and western troops east makes the Army of the Potomac known by the sympathetic touch of the elbow in every state of the East or the West, on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast. But the Army of the Potomac was organized by McClellan in July 1861, and began its warlike career the first week in April, 1862, when it moved up the Peninsula on Richmond It was then composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth army corps, commanded respectively by Generals McDowell, Sumner, Heintzleman and Keyes, all old soldiers of the regular army, who had done gallant service in the Mexican war A portion of the First corps, under McDowell, was retained for the defense of Washington, but the divisions of Franklin and McCall were dispatched to the Peninsula, and early in the campaign the Fifth and Sixth army corps were organized, commanded respectively by Fitz John Porter and Franklin, both distinguished graduates of West Point with a record of gallant service in Mexico. The cavalry of the army was then commanded by Gen. Stoneman, now governor of California, and included Gen. William H Emory, subsequently commander of the Nineteenth army corps under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley The artillery was in charge of Gen. Barry, the engineers under Gen. Barnard All of these officers were West Point men, who had seen service in Mexico The division and brigade commanders included Hooker, Kearney, W I Smith, McCall John F Reynolds, Couch, Casey, Morrel Sedgwick, Richardson, Slocum, Dana, Palmer French, Howard, Peck, Grover, Naglee, Martindale, Warren, Hancock, Andrew Porter, Davidson, Wessells, Griffin, Martindale Seymour Brooks, Meade, Robinson, Burns, Abercrombie Newton Sykes, Howe, Buchanan all graduates of West Point In subordinate staff positions and in the artillery and infantry were Macy, C Dana, Baird, Williams, Webb, Whipple, Humphreys, Russell, Ayres, Hunt, Custer, Kilpatrick, Locke Kirby, Harrold, Hazlett, Weed, Mott, Corbett, Bradley, Staughton Hyde, Wyman all graduates of West Point, as was Ingalls quartermaster general of the army

It will be seen that this army was splendidly officered With the exception of Sickles, Birney, Berry Butterfield, Duryee, Meagher, and Devens, the generals of corps, divisions, and brigades were those of the regular army from civil life, while many colonels of volunteer regiments were graduates of West Point The organization was faulty in this, that there was too much artillery and too few cavalry. And yet this army failed It halted thirty days before Richmond, where only 20,000 Confederates confronted an army that could have walked over them by sheer weight of numbers had the word been given. At Williamsburg a bloody, blundering fight lost 3,000 men At Fair Oaks, straddling the river with our army, we lost 6000 men, by another bloody blunder Then came the Seven Days' battles, when the army was rolled back from Richmond to the shelter of the gunboats on the James, with the loss of 10,000 killed and wounded It was a campaign of utter tactical and strategic failure, that cost the army by battle and disease a total loss of 50,000 men, from May 20 to July 2, '62 Then Lee turned on his heel and rushed on Pope, who commanded the "Army of Virginia" before Washington. Then the Army of the Potomac was recalled from the Peninsula, and then came the disastrous Second Bull Run campaign, in which we were defeated with a loss of 15,000 men, which included in the killed Gen Stevens and Gen Kearney Then came the fusion of the fragments of Pope's, Burnside's and McClellan's forces into one army under McClellan, which fought a drawn battle at Antietam, that cost us 12,000 men killed and wounded besides 11,000 prisoners taken at Harper's ferry Followed then forty days of delay and inaction, ended by McClellan giving way to Burnside Then Burnside butted the head of one-half of his army all day long against the heights of Fredericksburg, while Franklin feebly skirmished with his 50,000 men against the enemy This battle cost us 13,000 men and the Confederates 5000 Then came Hooker's fine strategy at Chancellorsville, when after surprising Lee he had not the moral courage and tactical skill to grasp the victory his strategy had won This battle cost us 16,000 men, and the Confederates about 13,000 Then came Gettysburg, where we won a great victory, which cost us, however, 23,000 in killed, wounded and captured, a loss a little rising that of the enemy Then Meade from Gettysburg in July until Mine Run in November did nothing but timidly fend off Lee's blows Then came Grant, and Sheridan, and final victory The Wilderness and Spottsylvania lost us 27,000 killed and wounded Cold Harbor 13,000 the fighting before Petersburg from the 26th of June, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox April 9, 1865, could not have cost us less than 30,000 killed and wounded, exclusive of prisoners, and Sheridan's losses in the valley It was a terrible year for the Army of the Potomac, but it ended the fight and its total losses during six months of actual fighting did not equal the losses that had been incurred in those fearful but fruitless battles, followed by retreat or paralysis on the part of the Army of the Potomac. The losses of the Army of the Potomac in its year of defeat, retreat or paralysis from May 3, 1862, to May 3, 1863, by battle and disease were not less than 120,000 men under McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, while Grant asserted as the butcher had something to show at the end of his year besides a grave yard, a hospital and disingenuous apologies for failure, he had the stars and stripes at the mast head of the recaptured ship of state, he had the rebel crew in the hold and the hatches battened down, while he and Lincoln, arm in arm, as victors walked the quarter deck, bringing into port grandly the great prize they had won

COMING BY THOUSANDS

Many thousands of people from the East are now in San Francisco attending the Grand Army reunion. They came, all but a few hundred, over the Central and Southern Pacific railroads and many of them expect to return by the Northern and Canadian lines, via this city. It is quite certain that large numbers will come this way An Oregonian now in San Francisco estimates that we shall have 4000 visitors within two weeks after the demonstration in that city. The question of a reception, parade, etc, has been somewhat discussed and, wisely we think, dismissed. Anything we could do would be a very poor and pale affair after the big show in San Francisco But we ought to provide decent accommodations for our visitors and it looks as if our resources would be taxed to the utmost Four thousand strangers would fill our hotels several times over and half that number would embarrass us Of course, if any considerable portion of the Grand Army turns this way, we will have to arrange for their entertainment and it may require the organization of a committee of citizens

In protesting against the advice of the Louisville *Courier Journal* that all democratic members of congress who voted against the Morrison tariff bill be rejected by their constituents, the Atlanta *Constitution* says

Where there is one out and out free trader in the South there are a hundred men who desire to see the young and growing industries of the South fostered and who are anxious to see new industrial enterprises developed and built up Such men, however cannot and will not be made in the south and when the *Courier Journal* advises such a ban it shows that it is not serious to see a ban that would result in negro rule or that it is in favor of the situation in this section

The extract, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is significant not only of the growing sentiment in favor of protection at the South, but also of the fear of negro rule, which alone keeps that section of the country solid for the democratic party regardless of any other political principle or policy In the Southern states at present the democratic party is simply maintained as a "white man's party. The great majority of the white voters dare not show any sort of political independence or divide upon any public question, lest they give the colored voters an opportunity to exercise an influence in elections

"The president vetoed the bill to pension the widow of General Hunter because General Hunter was president of the Fitz John Porter court martial" Such is the charge openly made in both houses of congress, and President Cleveland is further charged, in a report from one of the military committees, with going counter, in this Hunter veto, to an established rule governing the granting of pensions by congress. This rule, as reported by one of the military committees, or rather a portion of one of them, is stated to be that congress has always granted pensions of $50 a month to the widows of officers of the rank held by General Hunter at the time of his death This is a strange mistake for any one to make, and especially for any member of a military committee, who ought to be posted in such matters. Congress, it is believed, has adopted a rule to pension the widows of *general* officers at $50 a month A reference to the top of page 149 of the last army register will show that Hunter at the time of his death held the rank of colonel, and hence did not come within the rule referred to

A few days ago the nomination of a man named Rosette for the office of postmaster at De Kalb, Ill., was unanimously rejected by the senate. His offense was the writing and publication of an obituary of Gen Grant, in which Grant was described as a tyrant and compared as such with Julius Cæsar.

CONGRESS A PEACE SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Connecticut Peace society last year an address was delivered on arbitration, claiming that if we expect to have peace we must not allow boys to have toys of warfare This Peace society could hardly be called an assembly of practical statesmen To refuse a boy a box of wooden soldiers lest he grow up enthusiast for arbitration by the mouth of cannon is about as absurd as it would be to refuse to let a girl play whist lest she become at maturity a poker playing chambermaid on a Mississippi steamboat The American congress never seem to have the same sweet dream of peace that charmed the senses of the Connecticut Peace society, despite the fact that the world in the last thirty years does not appear to be growing less warlike In 1856 closed the terrible war in the Crimea, and 1857 was a year of war that wore out the Indian mutiny, which was followed by the English and French war with China In 1859 France whipped Austria at Magenta and Solferino in 1866 Prussia was victorious over Austria at Sadowa, in 1870-71 the fearful conflict between France and Germany ended in the capture of Paris, in 1878 Russia fought Turkey to Constantinople, in 1880 was the Zulu war and the bloody fight with the Boers in South Africa and since that time England has been making barbarian blood flow like water in Egypt, the Soudan and Burmah while France has been at war with China and Madagascar The peace footing of the powers of Europe proves how small is the expectation of lasting peace or the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Germany, with a population of less than 50,000 000, has a army, on a peace footing, of about 500,000 men. Its war strength is about 1 550 000, with 2500 cannon and 312,000 horses France, with about 35,000,000 of people, has a standing army of about 700,000 men, which she can increase in war time to over 1,500,000 men England has a standing army of upwards of 200,000 men, including her Sepoys in India. Spain, with but 16,000,000 of people, has a standing army of 98,628, with 38,000 additional troops in her colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines

It looks very much as if our own Congress were happy rather through ignorance than through knowledge of what is going on in the world, as if it had been born either too early or too late for protecting our coasts from invasion The complete defencelessness of our sea coast is apparent the moment we note the naval strength of foreign powers Here are some naval statistics The German fleet of war consists of 95 vessels, with 360 guns of very large caliber, besides guns of small caliber and mitrailleuses Two of these vessels, the Kaiser and the Deutchland, have 10-inch armor and carry eight guns of 22 tons, besides smaller guns Three others, the Konig Wilhelm, Frederick der Grosse and the Preussen, have armor 81, and 67½ inches thick and effective armaments Her gun boats are 11 in number, carrying each one 26-ton gun Italy has the great ironclads Duello and Dandolo, and to these she has just added the Italia and the Lepanto The last two carry four guns, each weighing 100 tons, and capable of throwing shells of rising 2000 pounds weight. The British ironclad fleet includes a vessel that carries guns of 110 tons weight, throwing steel shells of 2500 pounds The armor is 18 inches of steel laid on 18 inches of wood, but the most powerful ship in the British navy, the Inflexible, has twenty four inches of solid iron encasing her citadel, and twenty four inches of solid teak backing, while her eighty ton Armstrong gun throws a shot which has penetrated her own armor plates thirty-one inches in depth Spain has two formidable ironclads the Vittoria and Numancia The former's armor is five and one-half inches thick and the latter's five inches. The heaviest guns are 18 tons

The small South American state of Chili has the Esmaralda, launched in 1881, a steel-clad steamer, capable of making 18 kn ts, or about 21 miles an hour Its armament, consisting of six large guns and machine guns is tremendous. The Huascar was captured by Chili from Peru, and, when built was regarded as one of the most powerful war ships afloat Chili has also two broadside ships of large size, great speed and heavily armored

Lieut. Greliin, United States engineer, who is supported in his views by Gen Newton, declares in his book "Our Seaboard Defences," that our coast is absolutely defenceless against the fire of foreign ironclads; that any of our chief cities could be destroyed by two or three armored ships of any of the European, or some of the South American navies. The cost of making our chief sea ports secure against attack would not exceed sixty millions of dollars or a little more than one per cent of the property exposed to destruction by a hostile fleet, and yet Congress refuses to make a liberal appropriation for fortifications and ironclads. General Wright and General Newton long ago proposed steel or iron turrets for coast defence New York harbor can be protected by four 2-gun turrets at the Narrows and three on East river, the seven forts with their fourteen heavy guns to cost $5,600,000. For about $20,000,000 all the important ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coast from Portland, Me, to Portland, Oregon, could be made secure from attack.

The English aristocracy are notorious tax dodgers. The Duke of Buckingham's magnificent establishment is assessed at less than $8,00, while Alnwick castle was assessed at less than the interest upon the sum annually spent for repairs and improvements upon the property Four castles, which are among the most magnificent residences in Scotland erected at a cost of from $1000 to $50,000 each, and belonging to the Duke of Roxburg, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Ailsa, respectively, are rated for local purposes at $250, $300, $300 and $150 Hatfield, the splendid residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, was rated at only $900 for house duty, while the Duke of Bedford's place was rated at $700, the Duke of Devonshire's ($1,000 worth) at $1500, and the Duke of Marlborough's (Blenheim, which cost £.500000 and was said to require an income of £100,000 for its maintenance) at $150 That is to say, these were regarded as the annual values of these properties and the house duty tax yielded by them was less than $650. The owners are not required to tell under oath what would be a fair rent for their mansions Just taxes are avoided in many cases because the inland revenue officers are not allowed to divulge the names of persons detected in even the grossest frauds. Fines are quietly paid, and that is the last of it. Of course these enormous evasions shift an undue portion of the public burdens from the backs of the rich nobility to those of the poor taxpayers

Of the refusal of the senate to investigate the Payne matter the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says "The corruption that has been eating into the vitals of the country has attacked the senate in a stronger degree than any other department of the government. But such being the case, what reason is there to suppose that an investigation ordered by that body would have been anything else than a farce"

The Philadelphia *Record*, a democratic paper, talking about the Morrison resolution and the course of the democratic party on financial questions, says "Things political may be said to be considerably mixed at Washington when the administration must call on the republicans to save it from its friends."

Says the New York *World* (dem) "The Oregon democrats are now puzzling their brains over the question whether, in the president's estimation, a democratic victory is of as much value as a fan and card case, and as to whether they are on a par with a Philadelphia Chinaman"

English liberal newspapers give a new definition of Bright's disease, viz Envy of Gladstone

PARAGRAPHIC DETAIL

A petrified ham has been discovered near Peoria, Illinois The antiquity of the boarding house as an American institution is thus established.

All the leading democratic congressmen have been asked their opinions regarding Mr. Cleveland's proclamation ordering the office-holders to keep their hands off the caucuses, All who say nothing express the strongest condemnation One of the best moves he has made is to make an answering plaint from his friends in congress

Here is a bit of temperance legislation from Francis Murphy, the celebrated lecturer, which is worth pasting in your hat "Nobody can keep you from passing a prohibitory law for yourself"

The highest monolith is the obelisk at Karnak, 105 ft The obelisk is ascribed to Hatasu ister of Pharaoh Thothmes III, who reigned from 1600 B C The whole length is 122 feet and the weight 400 tons

Queen Victoria has condoled with Prince Napoleon on his expulsion from France But rags and queens in these days are powerless to restore kings and queens, when the people don't want them The vox populi was never so popular

The Butte, Montana, *Inter Mountain* pleasantly states the meeting of the press association of that territory as being a gathering of "many of Montana's richest men and rapest litters" Quotation, it says, was dressed in a plug hat and tail suit

There is not be good stuff in Col Fred Grant The Grant & Ward failure left him in debt $500,000 and he has thrown up $500,000 of it, and he declares that he will pay every dollar It is his opinion that the convict Ward has $3,000,000 hidden away.

It remains a fact patent to everybody that if he democratic party were not afraid to have its nucks uncovered in Ohio, it would demand a borough investigation of the case of Senator Payne, and not drop behind technical objections and simply assert "nothing proved"

The Cleveland *Leader* suggests that Canada be induced to impose $1000 a head upon all defaulters from the United States Better still, make it an ad valorem tax—say 10 per cent of the amount stolen The thieves would go just the same and Canada's treasury would soon be full

The clever wife of a professor in a Western college once wrote as follows in one of those confession books where people put down their opinions on all sorts of subjects, in answer to the question "What is your idea of a heroine?" "An educated American woman who does her own housework"

MEETING NOTICES.

Willamette Lodge No 2, A F & A M—Brethren: It is a regular meeting this (Monday) evening at Masonic temple All Master Masons of this city are duly invited to attend S B. RICHARDS Secretary

Portland Hibernian Benevolent Society—Members are requested to meet at their hall, Armory corner of Sixth and Market streets, this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, THOS KEARNEY President

W J. KELLY Secretary

Canton No. 1, P. M., I. O. O. F., attention!—You are hereby ordered to appear for drill at Honeyman hall on Front and Clay streets, at 7 o'clock sharp (Monday evening), August 2nd, by order of the captain H C. BOYD Clerk

BORN.

On July 30 to the wife of Thomas C Ellington a daughter weight 15½ pounds

DIED.

In this city July 31 ELLEN M wife of Patrick and eldest dear daughter of Thomas and Ellen Cummings, aged 22 years 6 months and 1 day Funeral on Tuesday, August 3rd, at 9 o'clock A M from residence 311 Front street, corner Second and I street Services at the grave private

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK at 185 Columbia st

LOST—A LADY'S PURSE UNDER PEASE'S or between there and Vaughn's Finder will be rewarded on returning to Pease's

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S 71 Morrison s

IF YOU HAVE GOOD SEE LEIGHTON'S new line of boys' trunks and valises 4 Pranks, opposite the Post mond

CAMP TENTS AND OVERALLS LUNCH baskets with coffee pots, cutlery, etc Portland Basket Factory 75 M rrison st

WE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE of ladies' ready made dresses TURNER'S House on 3rd and Washington

WANTED—HANDS TO WORK ON CHEMICAL fire hose Inquire Monday between 9 and 10 A M at Hose office, 124 Front st

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES AND EXAMINE our stock of last 4 ready made dresses DORRIS & SMITH 122 Front and 125 Yamhill sts

NOTICE WILL NO LONGER BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted in my name by any person unless I sign the order JOSEPH POSS

FOR RENT—TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING north side Oak st, between Front and First sts Apply to FOSTER & ROBERTSON 84 and 86 Front st

PRODUCER AND DEALER IN MELONS and vegetables Orders promptly filled H BELL JEFFERSON Second st opposite Union Block Portland Oregon

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON FIRST floor, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen Terms reasonable Corner 13th and Flanders sts, 2 blocks south of Northern Pacific depot

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, centrally located Call at 149 EUGENE street, between C and D, second floor, NW corner First and Alder sts

WANTED—TO RENT A BLOCK OR CORNER lot not further north than Jefferson street, nor west than 16 Fourth st

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, a good steady and capable girl or woman A permanent place to one with first class recommendations call between 9 and 11 A M at 389 Yamhill st

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEN cards enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus, 12mn HENRY KAHN Optician

A SCANDINAVIAN ABOUT FIFTY YEARS old would like to get a situation to work on a ranch understands a little of cattle and horses Address Scandinavian care Oregonian

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A FIRST-CLASS cook, one that is willing, civil, obliging, that is to be depended on country store references required Apply at once to B J LANGEFELD & SON Arma Or

MALLARD'S CHOCOLATES MARKET SUR celebrated Candies Fresh Bonbons and Glace Fruits Delicacies and Choice Fruits of the SEASONS Importer of Choice Cigars Cigarettes and Tobacco

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE CREAM BUTTER for sale at Grange Depot Second st Portland Agents for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Fancy Delicacies and Fine Groceries MRS M E SMITH & Morrison st

NO PAIN no bad effects Breathe with ease Heal air for painless extraction of teeth Sets of teeth $10 to $20 Filling at one fourth prices All work warranted J PERKINS BROWN and Fifth Portland Block 84 Front and Ash

BON MARCHE 142 Third St. Ladies' cloth jackets, worth $5 to $7 50, will be sold at $3 50 Ladies' cloth jackets, worth $7 50 to $10, will be sold at $5 Notice to the ladies Ladies' cloth jackets will be given away D FRANK & CO

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm name of FORBES & SMITH as dairymen in this city is this day dissolved by mutual consent SAMUEL FORBES Portland August 2, 1886 A WALDMAN

ARE BEST IN THE MARKET

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION. SODA WATER BON BONS.

Former price of these present prices Mc Mc Mc

CTION AND COMMISSION.
GILMAN & CO.
Merchants,
CIAL AUCTION SALE
EHOLD FURNITURE
at the Resi-
Fourth st.,
EDNESDAY, AUGUST 4th,
At 10 o'clock A M
ue Furniture of Residence,
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
B. RICHARDSON,
Washington st.
E, BEDDING WALL PAPER, ENG.
M BIRMINGHAM,
and 246 First st., near Main.
OREGON STATE
RMAL SCHOOL,
ONMOUTH OREGON.
culty.
Good Buildings,
Light Expenses.
Collegiate and Commercial
Departments.
Graduates Receive State Diplomas.
WRIGHT SEMINARY,
STATE UNIVERSITY,
FACULTY
HELENS HALL.
OREGON
rding and Day School for Girls.
Year begins Wednesday, Sept. 8.
h a Corps of 13 Teachers.
usiness College
hill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, Print
class in practice, day and evening, to all
ntees. Arithmetic, Writing,
ence, Book-keeping, Banking,
rms etc. Call or send for application.
ork of all kinds executed to order.
SHORTHAND
WRITING SCHOOL
PORTLAND, OREGON
METTE UNIVERSITY,
ICE TO TENANTS.
TO ERECT
Building
of 10 feet on
can be let
apply to
Morrison sts
ITZ BOTTLING WORKS, LD.
THE
RITZ BREWING CO'S
ER LAGER BEER.
N SCHUYLER & CO., Agts.,
Portland, Or.
AB WOOD.
ther at the mill or office, corner
promptly attended to.
CH PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG. CO.
OT President, Salem, Oregon.
ITMAN COLLEGE.
for Begins September 1 1886.
Term begins January 27, 1887.
ICE TO TENANTS.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 50
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 00
The Weekly, per year	1 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND Aug 1—6 P M

Place of Observation	Height above sea level	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	State of weather
Portland	50 01	0	80	NW	6	Clear
Olympia	50 01	01	74	NW	10	Clear
Roseburg	50 01	00	74	NW	10	Clear
Red Bluff	341	11	102	Calm	00	Clear
Sacramento	373	05	98	S	00	Clear
Mount Tamal	80	00	76	N	10	Clear
Tatoosh	90 10	02	58	NW	06	Clear
Spokane	2001	01		W		Clear
Walla Walla	1000	08		NW	10	Clear
Astoria			70	W	00	Clear

Maximum thermometer 85
River at 11 A M 7 feet

TO DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 1—8 P M—Indications for the succeeding thirty two hours Washington territory occasional light showers

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific Mrs Jefferson Mrs Graves Dr Corbett A M Elliott D Parkinson W W J W Woodruff & wf Mrs Lake A Jefferson J M Baker D F Goldrup H J Kildare & wf Will Imlah Forbes Emily Peterson Miss Lottie Carter Mrs T W Fleming George Laird Ida Laird L Laird and 4 emigrants

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line James Gordon Charles Nelson C C Mosby D Bourin Chas Potter Jeff Mindy T T Neely H Haas & wf W Kennedy & wf John McKenzie Mr Dunlace A D Reynolds wf & son Mrs Hill Lizzie Taylor A S Richardson H F Jennison J Blair P R Payne Col T E Hogg & party in special car and 13 emigrants

Passed Medford to arrive over the O & C E H Hedrick Robt McLeod O J Bruer Wm Smithson John T Tittle and H N Leadbetter

THE OIL FACTORY AT SAN JUAN

From Mr Habersham of the San Juan Manufacturing company a number of items of interest were obtained yesterday while that gentleman was in Seattle. The company are engaged in the manufacture of oil from dog fish. They make several grades the best of which is equal to lard oil. The works are at Friday Harbor on San Juan Island and were put up last year. Their present capacity is about 500 gallons per day which can readily be largely increased at small expense. The dog fish are a long slim snake looking shark like fish abounding in all Puget sound waters but fairly swarming in the San Juan archipelago. They are usually caught by trolling. A heavy line with strong hooks attached by short lines every four feet is sunk when the tide is flooding and when the tide turns it is taken up and as the fish on it are taken off the line is carried down in the boat. As many as three hundred have been caught at one haul and if the fishermen make two hauls a day they have no difficulty in making from $2 to $3 a day. The company would increase their works very largely if fishermen would work regularly but those there now make good wages are very independent and won't work steadily. No doubt it would pay others to go there as they could readily find sale for all the fish they could catch. The fish are very oily nearly one third of their weight being oil. About one fifth is ambrosia and of the remaining solids a considerable part is gelatine, while the rest makes a good fertilizer. At Lopez Island near Steilacoom, about fifteen years ago a plant was put in and operations conducted for some time but the venture since at mismanagement resulted in a loss of about $20 000 and the abandonment of the enterprise. The present company have already demonstrated that the business is practicable and profitable and will doubtless great ly enlarge the proportions in the near future.—Seattle's *Post Int lligencer*.

CROPS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

SUIA OF W T July 30

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Harvesting in this vicinity is nearly over and the idea that prevailed here about the time farmers commenced harvesting that the crops were distressingly poor in this section of the country vanishes as the harvest proceeds. While there will not be an average yield of wheat, oats and barley yet it is far from being a failure.

In conversation with several farmers from the northern part of Lincoln county, among whom were Mr Bussey J B Frame and Mr Chilson, I ascertained that the yield this season would be about three fourths of the average yield per acre for this county. While this is so in general there are several fields of wheat in this vicinity that will yield forty bushels per acre. The barley crop is nearer an average yield than the wheat, and in some portions of the county and especially that sown on bottom land will be about an average yield.

It is estimated by reliable farmers that in some instances in this county barley will yield as high as fifty bushels per acre so that by reason of the greatly increased acreage in this county over that of last season the shipments of grain this fall from this point to points east will greatly exceed that of 1885.

The pleasant and unusual dry weather experienced in Eastern Washington this season which has been almost continuous since the 15th of April the stock on the ranges are fat and look full as well as any previous season which demonstrates to a certainty that rain or no rain, stock growing can be made a success in Eastern Washington.

S G MCMILLIN

ANOTHER WAR FLAG

PENDLETON July 30, 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your issue of the 26th referring to the arrival of Col F J Parker in your city you say "He brings with him the only knee drumming flag of the few which were presented to the Oregon volunteers during the Cayuse Indian wars of 1847."

I now have in my possession a silk flag, which was presented to my father the late Capt A Henderee by the ladies of McMinnville in 1855, which flag was carried by my father's company at the time he was killed in the Yakima war. My brother Joseph Henderee of Lafayette also has a duplicate, which he carried by the same company in the Rogue River Indian war.

MRS THEODORE TUSTIN

SEAMOKAWA ITEMS

With the last few days two bull bears have been killed in Seamokawa river. Deer are so quite plenti ful. On Wednesday last two were killed on the prairie, a fine buck near the Alger homestead.

The salmon and trout fishing was never more than ordinary. Chinook salmon and Steelhead trout are plentiful.

Freeman Shaw killed a fine young bear applied defies date from Mason Hall Seattle. Pleases the most fastidious. Sold everywhere 50 cts.

TO NEW TRADE

A J Weiler No 20 North Front street carry constantly on hand a complete stock of all Havana cigars as well as mixed Havana cigars, manufactured in their factory at Salt Lake, and exclusively by the Hoffman & Weiler Co. In connection with the factory they have a first class retail cigar store, where a pleasant call will be appreciated. Orders from the trade solicited.

On account of the facilities representing as they do the largest factory in this country you will find their goods superior in quality and cheaper in price at lower rates than those of any other. Mail orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

7000 HOT TO COOK.

Business men let your families go to the seaside and go and board at Freeman's, for it is just the same as home cooking. It don't taste like a restaurant at all. You will surely be satisfied. Oak street between Front and First.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from Plummer & Tyerly druggists, First and Main.

Grimes house Clatsop, opens for the season. Improved by addition, with 30 hard-finished rooms. Terms, $2 day $10 per week.

Bedroom sets in antique oak cherry walnut ash maple for sale at the lowest rates by the manufacturers, C. Schindler & Co.

Good photos at most reasonable prices Thwaite's 107 First street. Cabinets $1. Work guaranteed.

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Dr Mary Vandepoel moved from First and Morrison sts to 161 First.

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Pond's Extract, for all Hemorrhages or Bleeding No preparation even at all like it. Pond's Extract Ointment and Catarrh Remedy. Don't.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street leads all. Oysters in every style.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE MOUNT TABOR COUNTRY.—To one who has not been over the ground an exploration of the country between East Portland and Mt Tabor will prove a surprise. A prettier or better cultivated piece of fertile, but of country cannot be found in Oregon or anywhere else for that matter. If some belts of fir trees which are now in the way were cut down there would be a charming landscape looking from the city toward Mt. Tabor. And then the country around the mount on all sides for miles which used to be considered worthless has proven to be of superior quality. For miles out on the East Side, section line and Powell's valley roads traveled have been cleared and after burning off the stumps with clover for a year or two to take the fight out of the land" as one settler expresses it, produces luxuriant crops of vegetables, berries and fruits. Even at the present time, when the ground is parched and dusty the garden in this section looks green and thrifty. It will not be many years till this land is all in cultivation. In a drive of six or seven miles a number of fine farms can be seen with the second crop of clover now being gathered in and where there is as fine grain as can be seen anywhere. One of the most thrifty looking places he says to a man who leased a tract near by for eight or nine years and paid his rent and made enough to buy a farm for himself. The land with any reasonable distance is bound to be very valuable in a short time. A man can make more farming ten acres within a few miles of the city than farmers up the valley do off a whole section.

OILS A NEIGHBORING ROW.—Residents in the vicinity of the dwelling of Howard who claimed a few days since that his cistern had been poisoned are of the opinion that a great injustice has been done Mr Helmer, who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the alleged crime. The sentiment of the community is in favor of Helmer who is a peaceable quiet man. It seems he purchased a small farm from a man who had planted five acres of railroad ties adjoining the place. Helmer bought whatever right this man had obtained to this five acres. Then Howard laid claim to the five acres and pulled down a small building there was on it. Helmer built a shanty from the debris of the building torn down and Howard also put up a small building on the land and locked up the shanty of Helmer and forbid him from occupying it. Howard trawls some distance from his house to occupy the little building the disputed claim every night. The railroad company will not give any title to the land at present so there is no probability of an ending to the quarrel for some time. The two disputants have been in the courts several times, and Helmer has won in the case every time. The neighbors do not believe that there was any arsenic put in the cistern as Howard alleges making the discovery that the water was bad went on to town and left it open and all began to use. This is one of the kind of cases which if kept up is likely to result fatally. In some one like the quarrel over a line fence at Forest Grove a few days since.

FROM ITALY.—Antonio Ferrera who left here some time since to visit his old home in Italy after an absence of over a quarter of a century, writes to a friend on THE OREGONIAN of his safe arrival in Genoa June 1. He traveled as far as Amsterdam with Schniderman. There he took the cars for Cologne passing up the Rhine and seeing many ancient castles and ruins, passing through Switzerland and through Mt St. Gothard into Italy, passing the lake of Maggiore. The day after arriving in Genoa there was a grand procession in memory of Garibaldi and among the flags carried was the stars and stripes. Mr Ferrera resided in the village where I was born but did not recognize anything not even my own house. The only familiar friend I saw there was THE OREGONIAN which came promptly to hand nineteen days later to date. Times have changed since Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa 450 years ago. When he first visited America he had little idea that it reached to Oregon, and still less that letters and papers would be going from the farthest west to his native home in nineteen days. Mr Ferrera concludes by hoping that Oregon is prospering and that on his return he will see a bridge across the Willamette, the union depot built and the big stone hotel finished. He must be intending to stay a century at least.

GOOD REPORTS FROM MINES.—I D Brown who has expected a deal of money in prospecting mines in Southern Oregon has at last struck it rich. On the old Swinden claim one mile from Gold Hill, which is now owned by Mr Brown and his son they have found an immense deposit of pure decomposed quartz. Its lies level like a coal vein is 100 feet wide and has been traced a distance of 1000 feet. Shafts have been sunk in it between sixty and thirty feet without going through the deposit. It carries gold in paying quantities all the way through. The rock is so soft that it can be worked at the trifling expense of $1 per ton. They have now at work a five stamp mill the stamps weighing 800 pounds each and are taking in a ten stamp mill and fifty horse power boiler and engine. Mr Brown says he wants to have 100 stamps at work and he has enough of the quartz there to keep them running till the end of time. Oregon mines seem to be coming to the front. Besides the mill Mr Brown is sending out to his mine Joe Watson has just shipped one to Baker county and Messrs Holman and McKerrow are sending a mill and machinery to the east. Pretty soon we shall have gold bricks coming in by the carload and everybody will have gold twenties to throw at the birds and gold brickbats to throw at the stray dogs.

THE CASCADES TUNNEL.—Work on the Cascades tunnel does not appear to be very pleasant according to a correspondent of the Walla Walla *Journal*. He says "there is a stream of water pouring over the sedge rocks, definitely and falling directly at the entrance of the tunnel. The water seeps through the rock and is continually dripping which makes mud very plentiful. When the men come out from work they are all spattered with mud and most of them wet to the skin. There is a gas that escapes in the tunnel vitiating the atmosphere. Then after each blast the smoke from the powder is very disagreeable. But these difficulties are now undergoing quite a change. Large engines have been placed at the entrance with a large box leading into the interior, and immediately after a blast the smoke is drawn out through the boxing. A large air compressing machine has arrived and will be used to put fresh air in where the workmen are. The tunnel is lighted with electricity and the blasts are fired by it. When asked how long before the tunnel would be completed the foreman said 'Well sir, it is 1650 feet long and there is now about 1200 feet finished counting both ends. We have been at work since last fall, so you can figure for yourself when it will be completed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SHOPS AT ELLENSBURG.—The Ellensburg shops and round house for the Northern Pacific railroad are now being estimated on by several contractors. The shops will be 320 by 140 feet and the round house, five stalls, 21x70 feet. The station and division offices will be a building 60x120 feet a portion of which is two story. The master mechanic's office and store is a building 40 by 100 feet two stories high. There will be also a car shop about 40x140 feet, a sand house, water tank, and an improved derrick coal house, 30x40 feet. This building will be something new on this side of the mountains and enables the coal to be more expeditiously handled and the locomotives are there by hauled sooner than usual. The dest nas for the buildings are by C B Talbot, of this city, and have been in preparation for several months. They are plain commodious and substantial and will be a valuable addition to the town of Ellensburg. The ten wheel mountain engines will be housed at the foot of the mountain grades and will not leave their stations for. These monsters are heavier than any now in use on the road. Two of them are to be attached to every train and any accidents from the breaking in two of trains will almost be impossible.

MAKING PREPARATION.—The water commission do not do much talking but they seem to be going ahead with their work persistently. A representative of THE OREGONIAN who was out a few miles on the section line road Saturday met a party of six surveying party consisting of Woodson Taylor, Dan Calvin and another young man with steam and camp outfit coming north from Fulton. They had left off taking in the bight of land at Portland and were just then where they were to begin. They had been at work since last Friday and had completed about 5 miles. Measures the most satisfactory. Sold everywhere 50 cts.

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A SAD CASE.—About 11 o'clock last night, policeman Cavanaugh found Eddie Brandstetter a ragged 9 years asleep under Holland's barn at the corner of Thirteenth and Mill and brought him up to the city jail. The boy was miserably clad and had for a covering an old cast off blanket. He stated to an OREGONIAN reporter that he had been playing out ever since last winter because his father would not allow him to remain home and drank and recently served a sentence in the county jail for stealing a jack screw. The mother earns a living by day's work.

MOTIVE FOR INCENDIARISM.—Every now and then we hear of crimes being unearthed by mere accident. Here is a case where the motive for a crime was discovered down at the bottom of the Columbia river. A correspondent at Skamokawa writes: Gerek Johnson harnessed himself in a diving suit last week and raised Mr Anderson's safe which had fallen in at the time the cannery was burned two years ago. It was discovered that it had been robbed by the incendiary who had fired the cannery for which Johnson's reward A S settled the safe for the salvage.

A CHANGE has taken place in the old and extensive firm of Beck & Waldmann notice of which we refer our readers to another column. H former retiring and the latter assumed us he will in receipt of a very desirable assortment in his line which he will offer at extraordinary prices as I never does I shall see are very fine.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY July 31

Mr B I Tabler left yesterday to attend the G A R encampment in San Francisco.

Mr Woodin of Tacoma W T is in the city visiting with her brother A B Woodin.

Mr Crawford has a force of men engaged in repairing the fine running down berry street.

The account of city tax collected by Marshal Hays for the quarter ending June 30 is $81.

Mrs Adair of Eugene City is in the city visiting at the home of her daughter Mrs C C Gilbert.

Mrs E W Taylor and mother in law Mrs H S Taylor on are visiting with friends in Salem.

Miss Ferguson of Los Angeles Cal. is visiting in the city at the residence of her father Mr Fergusson Carter.

Mr C T Ingram an old resident of this city has removed to the bay where he will permanently reside.

Ira L Campbell editor of the Puget City *Granger* is passed through the city yesterday en route to the bay.

Mr Barry Putnam and Miss Grace Putnam left yesterday for California where they will remain during the summer.

Dr Minston Sam a Switzerland and Joe Tyler started down Oswego for Fish Lake where they will recreate for several weeks.

Col R and daughter accompanied by Mrs A B Mellen the latter's sister to Washington Territory to visit friends and relatives.

Mr Henry Clark is still confined to his home from the injuries received by his cart being overturned near the Calapooia bridge.

Mr Thomas Levens an old experienced railroad man has assumed control of the work of construction on the Oregon Pacific railroad.

Owing to the immense crop of wild blackberries this year all the tame berries are almost a drug in the market. They sell slowly at 2 cents per gallon.

The steamer Three Sisters Smith captain is making daily trips between this city and Corvallis the trip on two barges there is scarcely a heavy dew.

Mr Stephen Filton will start in a few weeks for Harvard university which he will attend the coming four years. He very successfully passed the entrance examination.

Mr Warren Hulbert sold his farm yesterday to W H Cusswell of Halifax N S for $3100. The farm consists of 174 acres and is located on the Albany and Corvallis road.

Miss Mary Wheeler of the Warm Spring Agency is visiting for many friends in this city. Has Mott days evening an informal reception was given her at the residence of Miss Hixon, which proved a very pleasant affair.

The excitement incident with the capture and return to jail of W W Saunders has almost abated. Nearly every store that he has sold regarding his escape and wanderings he has contradicted hence a little credence can be put in any statement he may make.

Rev E J Thompson D D has accepted the presidency of the Albany collegiate institute and will remove to this city in a short time. School will open the institute September 1 and as Mr Thompson is known to be a first class instructor the institute will no doubt be kept at its former high standing, as a place of learning.

Several Linn county farmers have refused 2 cents per pound for their hops. Last year a number did the same thing. Hops declined and the farmers clubbed together and shipped their hops direct to New York to avoid the percent of the middle men. There they sold for 8 cents, and the senders lost over $50 by the speculation.

Last evening Mr Thos Monteith Jr was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Lorier at the residence of the brides parents on First street. Rev E R Hebard officiating. During the evening the happy couple were serenaded by the Albany band and later an elegant collation at Laurel hotel. Mr Monteith is a member of the well known firm of which Mr Monteith is a member called and extended congratulations.

Last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's uncle, J L Cowan in this city Mr H Innis of the Capital National bank, was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Huskelman Rev Mr Condit officiating. The wedding was private only relatives being present. The united couple are two of Albany's most estimable young people and a long and happy married life.

Last Tuesday Mr W H Coggswell arrived in the city all the way from Halifax Nova Scotia his object being to purchase a farm. He rode about the country for two days and finally selected Mr Hulbert's place about six miles south of this city. Yesterday he went out to the place and while riding on a load of hay accidentally slipped off and fell into a ditch receiving internal injuries that may prove fatal.

Frank Quinn, a painter from New York, while riding on a brake beam, fell off near Spokane Falls and his left leg was crushed so that amputation was necessary.

A party consisting of W H Hughes, J E Bates, H L Bates, H B Loomis, W T Sharpe, C I F Kellogg, E E Smith, W J Colkett, E S Ingraham, Judge R S Greene and Dr R L Dawson, will leave Seattle next Tuesday for the purpose of climbing to the summit of Mount Rainier.

Three men—Thompson, Morton and Powers—confined in jail for various criminal offenses, attempted to escape the other night, but were caught in the act. Solitary confinement on a strict city vegetarian diet may convince them that cheerful obedience to discipline is the best and on cheest way out.

Press. A strike in Stetson & Post's mill occurred Wednesday as a result of two Chinamen being set to work packing shingles. The men worked all night up to the noon hour, but when the 1 o'clock whistle blew not an employe showed up and the mill was idle. A settlement of the difficulty was made by the discharge of the Chinese, when the work went on as heretofore. The Chinese made 20 cents each.

The safe on the steamer W. R. Morwin was opened last Thursday between 11 and 1 o'clock, while the craft was moored at Lester's wharf, and between $150 and $200 in greenbacks taken therefrom. The safe was in Mate Conrad the purser's room, and was locked by the combination being turned off so as to be opened quickly by those who understood it. At 11 o'clock Conrad went up town, forgetting to turn the combination and when he returned at 1 P M the money was gone.

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

Corner First and Morrison.

PARTIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE
Or country for the summer can store their pianos household furniture or valuables of any kind, and receive a loan at the same time at
UNCLE MYERS 165 First st.

MONEY MONEY—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan in sums to suit by Walter O Sheldon, the leading and reliable money lender of Oregon at his fire proof building 52 First st. (New Market block). He keeps tickets for all valuables left in his charge thus holds him responsible for loss either by fire robbery damage or any other cause he being the only party here in this line of business who does so (read the tickets given by others here). He has unredeemed pledges of all kinds to be sold for amount loaned and interest. He imports no Cheap John goods for the purpose of selling said inferior articles as unredeemed pledges. So if you want money or bargains call on Sheldon. WALTER O'SHEA.

Dr. E. C. Brown, *Discusses of the Eye & Ear, 163 First St.*

THE VISITORS BADLY BEATEN.

The Portland Sloggers Defeat the Shoshones 10 to 3 and Bat Devine out of the Box.

Despite the accident to Hill the Shoshones' catcher in Saturday's game he was on deck yesterday and the visitors presented their full nine against the Portlands. For so no reason it proved the easiest victory the Portlands have had this season and the visitors felt good when in the seventh inning they got into the run. Their pitcher Devine was not evidently in good form or else he did. Very is just what the Portland sloggers pursued. In the first two innings none of the home nine reached first base but in the third their run getting began. Edwards struck out. Timmons surrendered himself by a clean hit to left field. Egan reached first on Voris's fumble of his sharp hit to under—an error that cost the succeeding runs could not be called out. Then the slugging began. Connolly batted a two bagger and Burbidge Rosbrand and Mallard Glendenning followed with ones, singles in which the six men scored. Glendenning went out between first and second. After this inning Devine went to short and Tibbetts got into the pitcher's box and pitched the remainder of the game. In the fourth inning after two men were out Egan got his base on called balls Collins reached first safely on right field's wretch fearful outfield error taking second and Egan scored to third. Both scored on Connolly's two baser and Burbidge brought in Connolly with a clean hit under to left. Rosbland made the third run. In the seventh inning Mallard opened with a two bagger, advanced a bag on a wild pitch and scored on Devine's fumble of Edwards's hot grounder.

The Kalos homes made only one safe hit in the game a clean one to short left held by Gamble in the ninth inning. Besides this they only threatened outside the diamond. Two fell into Collins's hands at the right field fence and Edwards's fly to Mallard. The visitors scored their first run in the seventh inning Devine got to first by being hit by the pitcher (a good rule) Connolly threw to Egan and catch Devine who played off to first but the ball got past Egan and Devine reached third. He scored on Stuart's sharp hit. In the eighth inning Voris got to first on called balls Tibbetts got a lifty hit past Rosbrand. Each advanced a base on a passed ball. Voris scored on Gamble's safe hit. Devine hit to Rosbrand who fielded to second forcing out Gamble, and out of Devine at first a brilliant double play. Meantime Tibbetts scored. Stuart made the twenty seventh run from the ninth inning to Egan.

Features of the game were Hill's work behind the bat for the visitors Collins's running catches Collins, Nichtels and Glendenning's sharp work in the infield and a fine throw by Edwards from the left field to cut off home plate catching a runner. Connolly's pitching was phenomenal. He has such record of strike outs as professional Mulroy or professional Mullen or amateur Parrett but where was there a nine inning game in the history of baseball in Oregon where only one hit was made. And two men has ago no one knew Connolly could pitch at all. Following is

THE SCORE

Portlands	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Collins rf	5	2	1	2	0	0
Connolly p	5	2	2	0	7	0
Burbidge ss	4	1	1	0	1	0
Rosbrand cf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Mallard rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Glendenning 2b	4	1	1	2	3	0
Edwards 3b	4	1	2	3	2	0
Timmons c	4	1	1	5	1	0
Egan 1b	3	0	10	1	1	0
	40	10	13	27	17	0

Shoshones	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Tibbetts ss & p	4	1	0	2	0	1
Gamble rf	4	0	1	0	0	1
Devine p & ss	3	0	0	1	2	0
Stuart 3b	4	1	1	0	1	0
Hill c	3	0	0	1	3	1
Peckover lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Burbidge cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nichtels 2b	3	0	0	1	4	0
Voris 1b	3	1	0	9	0	0
	31	3	2	16	10	3

Portlands 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 x—10
Shoshones 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Runs earned—None
First base on errors—Portlands 1 Shoshones 1
First base on called balls—Portlands 1 Shoshones 1
Struck out—By Connolly 5 by Devine 3 by Tibbetts 6.
Left on bases—Portlands 8 Shoshones 1
Two base hits—Connolly 2, Mebus
Double plays—Buchtel Glendenning and Egan
Passed balls—Timmons 1 Hill 2
Wild pitches—Tibbetts 2
Umpire—Marshall

NOTES

Yesterday Connolly was 0 years old and he spread himself.

The Shoshones have not been accustomed to batting curved pitching, or else Connolly is a puzzler.

Three errors should have been scored against Hill Trott first baseman of the Willamettes in Saturday's game.

The Shoshones leave to-day for Seattle. It is expected that they will play here next Saturday and Sunday, on Saturday with the Portlands and Sunday with the Willamettes.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Opium-smoking Chinamen are having a hard time of it here. The officers raid them constantly and the law fines them heavily and confiscates their outfits.

Three loggers, named James Ferguson, Dan'l McKilligan and P. Martin, are in jail, charged with cutting timber from government land on the Stillaguamish river.

Frank Quinn, a painter from New York, while riding on a brake beam, fell off near Spokane Falls and his left leg was crushed so that amputation was necessary.

A party consisting of W H Hughes, J. E Bates, H L Bates, H B Loomis, W T Sharpe, C I F Kellogg, E E Smith, W J Colkett, E S Ingraham, Judge R S Greene and Dr R L Dawson, will leave Seattle next Tuesday for the purpose of climbing to the summit of Mount Rainier.

Three men—Thompson, Morton and Powers—confined in jail for various criminal offenses, attempted to escape the other night, but were caught in the act. Solitary confinement on a strict city vegetarian diet may convince them that cheerful obedience to discipline is the best and on cheest way out.

Press. A strike in Stetson & Post's mill occurred Wednesday as a result of two Chinamen being set to work packing shingles. The men worked all night up to the noon hour, but when the 1 o'clock whistle blew not an employe showed up and the mill was idle. A settlement of the difficulty was made by the discharge of the Chinese, when the work went on as heretofore. The Chinese made 20 cents each.

The safe on the steamer W. R. Morwin was opened last Thursday between 11 and 1 o'clock, while the craft was moored at Lester's wharf, and between $150 and $200 in greenbacks taken therefrom. The safe was in Mate Conrad the purser's room, and was locked by the combination being turned off so as to be opened quickly by those who understood it. At 11 o'clock Conrad went up town, forgetting to turn the combination and when he returned at 1 P M the money was gone.

SALEM NOTES

SALEM, July 1

Ex-Gov S I Chadwick has returned from his trip to Snowden Springs.

The new electric lights for the city have been placed in position and will be tried this evening.

Mrs E Levy accompanied by her son daughter and niece returned on this morning's train from San Francisco.

J D Brower a deaf mute has returned from the convention of mutes which was recently held in Berkeley Cal.

Jos M Cleaver and Prof S H Starr who have been rusticating at Tillamook for the past three weeks have returned.

Miss Eugenie Bush daughter of A Bush has returned from the East where she has been visiting for the past eighteen months.

Charlie Pomeroy had the misfortune to saw off the middle finger of his left hand Thursday while sawing pickets at Staples & Nash's sash factory.

Miss Julian Chamberlin returned this morning from Boston where she has been attending the New England conservatory of music for two years.

Ed Hunsaker of the firm of Brown Fullerton & Co has gone to Portland. Before returning he will visit his sister Mrs John H Waldo, who is sojourning at North Beach.

Messrs Charles Barker and Sherman Thompson attended the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Oregon at Albany last night.

The law firm of Shaw & Burnett has been dissolved and the latter gentleman has been formed the firm of Shaw and Burnett. Mr Burnett will continue to practice in the offices of the old firm.

Work on the new bridge is delayed by the non-arrival of the pile driver which was started from Portland several weeks ago. Owing to the low stage of water in the river progress is slow. As soon however as the pile driver arrives the work will be actively pushed to completion.

Gov Moody, reposing special confidence in the fidelity, ability and fidelity of E P Barhart a citizen of Oregon has appointed him adjutant general of the state of Oregon. It will now be necessary for those who have business to transact with the military department of the state to address Mr Barhart by his new title as adjutant-general.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr J P Wager, editor of the *East Oregonian* is in the city.

To night at the Tivoli—the old favorites and a trio of European marvels.

Reserved seats for the Jeffrys-Lewis engagement will be on sale Wednesday morning.

A man named Allright was arrested by the police last night charged with attempt to commit an outrage on a young girl.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted to Capt A H Russell chief ordnance officer Vancouver barracks.

Frank C Baker, state printer elect yesterday resigned the presidency of Multnomah Typographical union which office he has filled for three terms. W W Copeland was elected to succeed him.

It Take By Brudder.

Wall Street News.

"Didn't you warrant this suit of clothes not to fade," indignantly demanded a working man of old Moses on Chatham street.

"No, my frendt."

"Yes you did. I bought them on your warrant not to fade."

"Keep cool, mein vrend. You vas in der wrong shtore. I vhas der man who warrants my clothes not to shrink. It vahs my brudder, two doors avay, who goes on der no fade peasness, und fails regularly twice a year. He shust "failed again last night."

A Remedy for Lung Disease.

Dr Robert Newton, late President of the Eclectic College of the city of New York and formerly of Old Chelsea Hospital, London, has a very extensive practice as many of his patients now living and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine can amply testify. He always said this so good a remedy ought to be preserved freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

NEW SEASIDE READING.—Novels just received at Ed. Dekum & Co.'s, 49 Washington street.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYA

THE PINE CREEK MINES.

Millions of Wealth Stored Away in the Pine Creek Mountains—The Outlook.

Union Sentinel.

A great mining boom, such as has never been witnessed in Oregon, is about to be opened up in the remote southeastern part of Union county. Unless the Pine Creek mines prove a bonanza every miner who has made a thorough examination of the extensive mineral resources of the camp will be far from right in his present estimate of its wealth, and will no longer make any pretentions of knowing anything about mining. Men who have spent the greater portion of their lives in the great mineral regions of Colorado, Montana and Nevada, say they have never seen a more encouraging outlook than the Pine Creek mining district. Already wealthy companies throughout the East are daily making inquiries regarding the mines with a view of investing in them. Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, a miner of long experience, has had an agent at the new camp for some time past, and it is expected that he will soon make some extensive investments, and capitalists all over the country are directing their attention to the far-off regions of the Pine Creek mountains. Unfortunately the mines are located in Oregon. Had they been discovered in Colorado or Montana, a genuine boom would have begun within a month after the first discovery, and the excitement would have reached out all over the country. But in Oregon it is different. Mining has never been very successful in the state. Men are slow to act, or else too poor to develop, and it will take time to bring in the capital necessary to properly open up the mines. It is unfortunate, also, that many of the best mines in the camp are owned by men without means, who cannot properly develop their mines, and who will not sell for a reasonable price. It would be far more profitable to them if they would give one or more of their ledges to parties who would agree to work them, than to hold on to them with no hopes of developing, and at prices beyond all limits to purchasers. It will take time to make these men see wherein they are wrong, but we will eventually see them controlled by men able to work them.

It is said that fully 800 claims have already been located, some parties owning as high as twenty or thirty. The mines lay among the mountains of Pine creek, at a distance of from a quarter to three miles from Cornucopia. A few of these can be reached on horseback and one or two with teams, but the majority of them require some pretty hard climbing. The Whitman is the most accessible, having a very good road leading to it.

NOTED LEDGES.

Among the mines most prominently mentioned, and which are showing up the best, are the Whitman, owned by a Louisville, Ky., company; the Forest Queen, by Messrs. Allen, Cox, Hartley and Fowler; the Union, by Messrs. Burdett, Tice and Duffy; the Companion, by Messrs. Palmer, Comyngs and Bailey; the Red Jacket, by Burdett and Tice; the Robert Emmett, by Cary and Howard. These ledges all lie up Elk creek in the same locality, and are considered very rich. An assay made on an ordinary piece of quartz a few days since from the Companion gave $1440 to the ton. Other mines of equal value are the Last Change, by Cary and Howard, the Lion, Tiger and Mountain Chief, by Messrs. Burdett, Tice, Palmer and Comyngs; the Red Boy, by Messrs. Leep, Osborne, Toller and Denney; the May Queen, by Messrs. Hawley & Co.; Queen of the West, by the Updike company; and the Pine creek and Buckeye mines, by Messrs. Simmons and Williamson, which are showing up nicely. Other mines of equal value, lying near Cornucopia, are the Contact, by Messrs. Fitch, Blumeur & Co., of Portland; the Big Silver ledge, by Thomas Fitch; the O. R. & N., Monte Cristo, Anna Gilmore, Blue Bell, Yellow Jacket, Grand Army, Old Dominion and others. Messrs. J. C. Tollman & Co., of Portland, own some splendid mines and will put in a ten-stamp mill in a few days. Such gentlemen as these are needed in the camp, and it would be fortunate if many more such were there.

CORNUCOPIA AND ALLENTOWN.

One is surprised on visiting the new mining towns or town, as we call it, to find nearly every branch of business represented, with an already large and growing population. It would be well were the two towns under the same name, for it is only a matter of a very short time until they will be joined, and then they cannot be distinguished from each other. The name of Allentown is about to be changed to Veto, for short, and this word is selected because Cleveland is vetoing everything this year. Allentown lies west of Cornucopia, and must be passed through before reaching the latter. The two towns are only about a quarter of a mile apart. Town lots are selling at very reasonable figures, reaching from $10 to $50, according to location. The business, though quiet at present, is considered a permanent thing, and there is not a discouraged business man in the town. Cornucopia has two merchandise stores, one butcher shop, one blacksmith shop, postoffice, three saloons, one hotel, one restaurant, one boot and shoe shop, one feed and livery stable, one photograph gallery, one barber shop, one bakery, one public hall, one assay office, two doctors and one lawyer. Allentown has two stores, two saloons, one blacksmith shop, two barber shops, one livery stable, two hotels, one assay office, two butcher shops, one variety store, one brewery, one bath house, two lawyers and a justice of the peace. Messrs. Alberson & Gaylord are taking the lead in the mercantile business, and their trade is constantly increasing. Jesse Hardesty, formerly of Union, has a neat law office, and is getting away with a large portion of the legal business. Mrs. Anna Gilmore is running a first class restaurant in Cornucopia. Provisions are cheap and board is only six dollars per week. Horse feed is high, hay delivered in town costing $50 per ton. Pine valley, which lies seven miles to the south, supplies the town with the staple provisions. Including the miners, who spend most of their time in the mountains, but who make Cornucopia their home, the town has about seven or eight hundred inhabitants. A great many of these, of course, are transient people, who will only remain as long as they can get work and good wages. There is already an oversupply of this class, and it would be well for men looking for work, to stay out of the camp until the mines are properly opened up, when work for men will be in demand.

The altitude of Cornucopia is 5200 feet above the level of the sea. The winters are said to be moderately mild, the only drawback being the deep snow, generally during the winter months being from four to six feet deep. Considering everything, Cornucopia, is a favorable location for a mountain town site, and we expect to see it grow into a city of five or ten thousand inhabitants before two years.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Willis Skiff of Union is missing, and as he was known to have money in his possession there are suspicions of foul play.

William Eimer, of Union, has about $400 yet to put in on the Union and Pine creek wagon road, which will make a very fair road.

Philip C. Miller, son of the late Rev. A. Miller, of Antelope precinct, Jackson county, died at his home on Tuesday morning last, after a short illness from some disease of the nature of inflammation of the bowels.

Mountain Sentinel: An Utah company last week purchased the Dow & Duncan mine, located near Hogeun, Union county, which is considered one of the best mines in Oregon. The tunnel is 410 feet deep and the ledge improves with the depth. The ore goes $40 to the ton, and there is no prospect of the ledge giving out very soon. The price paid for the mine, we learn from different sources, was $50,000. The proprietors have done well with this property, having ground out thousands of dollars every summer for the past five or six years with an arastra. We are reliably informed that they cleaned up $15,000 a short time ago as the result of this season's run. It is quite probable that the purchasers will put a mill on this ledge in the near future, and will, undoubtedly, reap a rich harvest from their investment. Hogeun is an old mining camp, about half way to the Pine creek discoveries from this point, and on the new state and county road.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Last Saturday Mr. Willis Skiff, a well known resident of this city, says the Union *Scout*, went up to North Powder for the purpose of buying wheat, intending to return next day. Several days passed and as he did not return, his family became alarmed and his son went up to North Powder Wednesday evening to see what was the cause of his delay. He learned that his father had taken supper at the hotel on Saturday evening and afterwards, about half-past 8 o'clock, was seen sitting on the porch after which time no one had seen him and no trace of him could be found. This made his friends very uneasy, and it was feared that he might have been murdered. Thursday Mr. Eaton and Mr. Brooks went up to renew the search, but without success. Friday some fifteen or twenty of our citizens went up, and, assisted by the people of North Powder, made a thorough search for the body in the surrounding country and in the river, but not the slightest trace of the missing man could be found. It is a great mystery and is attracting much attention. The idea that he might run off is not entertained by those who know him. He had not been very well for several days, and was much harassed with business cares, and it may have abberated his mind to such an extent as to cause him to wander off to the mountains, but this is not probable. We are in hopes this mystery will soon be explained by the appearance of Mr. Skiff. He is a man this community can ill afford to lose.

WASHINGTON.

A man by the name of Browles living near Deep Creek Falls, Spokane county, died of heart disease, while working in the harvest field on Monday.

The only instance so far as known where a woman is serving as a member of a county central committee is in Skagit county, where Miss Carrie White has the honor of being one of the republican central committee.

IDAHO.

Last Saturday the sum of $8000 was divided among the owners of the Idahoan mine—making $68,000 so divided since the 1st of January, 1886.

C. H. Moore, who shot and wounded the editor of the Weed River *Times*, was arraigned before a justice of the peace and a charge was preferred of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. Bail was fixed at $2500, but no bondsmen were found.

ARCHITECTURAL QUACKERY.

PORTLAND, Aug. 2

There are numerous shoddily built houses in this city, mainly because they suit a large number of owners who prefer them to well and properly built structures, not upon the score of shoddiness, but because they are cheap—cheap as to first cost, quality being an unconsidered factor in the matter. It is simply strange how so many otherwise intelligent men and women can be persuaded to accept the bad as good, inferior as excellent and satisfactory upon the catchpenny idea of cheapness. Almost every owner, in making first statements to an architect, premises by saying that they want a house well built, strong and with all modern improvements," and in a majority of cases if the man of plans states the actual facts of cost for the house outlined the owner is discouraged and withdraws to seek another who will promise more at less cost.

In this way a class of disreputable men have met encouragement and make pretense to architectural skill while, in fact, mere shysters in both architectural and constructive sense. Yet people like this degeneracy in house construction so well that hundreds have mere shells for houses, with so many manifest defects that the pleasures of ownership are greatly compromised and sometimes rendered so unpleasant and unbearable that escape is sought by "this property for sale"—reasons not mentioned.

The responsibilities and duties of architects are greatly undervalued, and the importance to owners of securing the services of competent, experienced and qualified men overlooked. The miserable idea of economizing in the matter of architectural services is a mistake that has caused hundreds of owners to regret their folly. And it is a firmly established fact that the practical damages sustained by owners to more or less valuable property through this sort of false economy, amounts to millions of dollars each decade of time. The shortages in rentals, loss of time in renting, the inferiority of the class of renters, and the diminished selling value of the property, on account of wretched planning and bad construction, in buildings planned by and erected under the superintendence of second or tenth-rate architectural pretenders, in hundreds of cases, amount yearly to several times more than would have paid the full schedule rates to competent architects. The owner who, for one moment, permits the consideration of economy to intervene in the selection of an architect, does a very unwise thing.

It is not our purpose at the present time, but we may in the near future criticise some of our brick edifices, that so prominently rear their heads on First, Second and Third streets in this city. But while all will admit frankly the almost princely sums placed at the disposal of architects for embellishing our streets, there are few pretending to any architectural knowledge who will feel altogether satisfied with the results. It would be unfair, as it would be untrue, to charge every new building with being devoid of artistic merit; but we speak of the generality, for the few that exhibit original treatment and careful, unfettered study, can with ease be counted on one's fingers.

If one examines the architectural progress of the past decade in this city, after having seen the progress made in other large cities during the same time, the conclusion that is forced upon him is that our architecture does not present such grounds for boasting of our artistic progress as many people are inclined to do, and this we feel bound to attribute to the want of art schools, art museums, and art education generally.

Until some step is taken in forming an American "Kensington museum" in every city we need never hope to see art flourishing in all its purity. It is not only architects that require such an artistic education, but, not excluding the general public, the workmen who are engaged in carrying out the architect's designs require to be imbued with a thorough knowledge of the principles of art.

At the present day the only art taught our army of bricklayers is how they can excel each other in laying the largest amount of brick per day. The fact is that the bricks are not laid properly, but actually thrown together; the mortar is used too thick, and the consequence is that the joints of mortar are from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch between each brick laid. In good and substantial bricklaying the joints should not exceed a quarter of an inch apart, and even less than that, and each brick bedded down with a bricklayer's hammer. But this proper method of bricklaying is absolutely ignored and fast becoming obsolete, hence our badly constructed and half built edifices.

The area before named contains many new and costly buildings. Among the many things which strike one after a quiet walk is the preponderating influence of the renaissance school and the almost total absence of Gothic work. It is strange that when so many opportunities present themselves so few attempts, however poor, should be made to habilitate our commercial blocks in Gothic costume. Take any of the new corner buildings, and, massive as they are, substantially built as they all may be, and bearing on their faces the impression that the cost of their erection has been ungrudgingly given, what, we would ask, does any one with an artistic mind see in these works to warrant the opinion that architecture is in such a healthy and lively state? Is it not patent to all that the classic authorities are still the *repertoire* of many architects: that the rules, details and proportions have all been reproduced with a faithfulness that would reflect credit on a schoolboy after a few months study of Sir W. Chambers? Is it not observed by artists that the authorities, almost wholly, and little or nothing of the mind of the nineteenth century architect, stands out most prominent? And what makes the results more to be deplored still are the one order, one set of details, one range of windows, repeated *ad nauseam*, floor above floor, reminding us of recurring dormers, till it would appear the grand original thought of the architect takes shape in the form of the stereotyped stunted roof with iron cresting, and the indispensable flag-staff.

In addition to these we might refer to the want of breadth in treatment, the absence of repose in the lines, and the great sacrifice of wall surface to the glazier. It may please some architects to see their buildings all littered over with shadows, but the disposition of shadows requires some study, and certainly ought not to overpower the light parts. There is nothing as yet visible in the streets of this city, but what a carpenter with a pair of compasses, a copy of Vitruvius, or any other "father," and a moderate quantity of common sense could have produced.

Another reason which may be advanced to show the lifelessness of architecture is the iron architecture of the age. If is one of the anomalies resulting from slavish reproduction. The rehabilitation of this or that extinct form or manner of design, instead of original invention, has brought us to this state that, dead as we were before, we will, by perpetuating this sham, become more dead still to the objects and interests of art, inasmuch as we have disregarded the peculiar capabilities of this material, and never sought to use it as its composition demands. The result is, as seen in those iron structures, or the portions of iron used, a thorough absence of all thoughtful design and a routine method of treatment which severs more of the iron casting premises than the art studio.

It has been said that in America no prince or potentate could command his people to commence some vast architectural undertaking which it would take generations to accomplish. This may be true, but few artists would regret it some great and learned man, knowing the beneficial results in competition art and industrial exhibitions, would dander a scrap to the country for exceeding any diplomatic triumphs and would be known in centuries hereafter as having initiated and established a system of art education that will raise up the people out of its art slavery and bring them to the front to compete with other nations.

BUILDER.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Overland receipts include 248 tcs barbed wire, 270 bdls steel, car fruit jars, 100 bbls beer, 99 cs boots and shoes, 1 cs candy, 10 bls sand paper, 40 cs ax, 2 organs, 50 cs hats, 17 cs millinery, 2 csks 4 bbls crockery, 2 setts 3 cts 12 bdls wheels, 8 cs clothing, 640 bdls chairs, 10 bdls snaths, 16 bdls dbl trees, 1 piano, 58 bbls nails, 25 bdls hoop iron, 22 bellows, 20 bbls lamp chimneys, 23 bdls wrapping paper, 55 washing machines, 5 bdls currants, 7 cs tobacco, 1 cs cigars, 20 pails 1 hf bbl fish, 32 cs 30 x 5 o. p. go d., 2 bls woolens, 8 cs knit goods, 2 rls duck, 1 cs hdkfs, 12 cs shirts, 60 cs muclin, 10 cs underwear, 2 cs susp, 8 cs collars and cuffs, 10 cs comforts, 20 cs hosiery, 7 cs flannels, 10 cs ginghams, 3 cs linseys, 1 cs quilts, 3 cs corsets, 1 cs yarn, 1 cs jerseys, 2 cs mitts, 3 cs rubber goods.

Receipts of certain lines of produce by principal transportation routes for the month of July, this and last year have been:

Articles.	July, 1886 — Valley	Eastern	Total	1885 Total
Wheat, ctls	11,508	93,339	105,247	159,061
Flour, bbls	11,110	5,376	16,486	9,407
Oats, ctls	6,561	.....	6,561	30,928
Barley, ctls	.....	1,593	1,593	7,578
Bran, ctls	1,064	300	2,364	7,511
Millstuff, ctls	5,099	1,320	7,303	4,498
Potatoes, sks	76	.....	76	340
Wool, lbs	529,959	1,287,319	1,816,678	1,783,514
Hides, lbs	126,115	75,710	.....	71,102
Hops, lbs	153,167	10,028	163,192	112,537
Fruit, bxs	116	202	317	1,101
Eggs, cs	2,477	4	2,481	2,778
Lime, bbls	485	.....	485	2,777
Flaxseed, sks	.....	.....	.....	65

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 451 ctls wheat, 306 bbls flour, 334 ctls oats, 20 ctls millstuff, 15 sks potatoes, 1061 lbs wool, 90 lbs hides, 70 cs eggs, 84 bxs fruit, 7 cs butter. Also, 937 ctls wheat, 570 bbls flour, 75,200 lbs wool, 280 lbs hides, 19 bxs fruit, 10,025 lbs hops, 19 cattle, from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The Brit on bark Thetis, 1294 tons, arrived in to-day under prior charter to Hibson, Quackenbush & Co. The River Clyde was taken up by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., as previously reported. The market is not firm, although owners maintain demands.

WHEAT—Very little business in any direction and receipts are light. The market presents no new feature.

FLOUR—Irregular and weak, there being some difference between agents' figures. The range is $3 50@3 75.

OATS—Quiet, with little doing. Quote 40@45c for new and old as being obtainable figures.

PROVISIONS—Choice cuts of meat scarce and local would sell well. Eastern hams and bacon have been marked up by some dealers 15@15½c and 7½@8c.

EGGS—Stocks plentiful but dealers expect better demand next week and are holding firmly at 18c.

CHICKENS—The range is $2 50@4, with $3@3 50 covering most sales.

GRAIN BAGS—Four cars, or 150 bales, arrived from the east to-day. The local market is quoted 7½@8c for ordinary business. San Francisco is still selling at low prices by auction.

HOPS—Receipts noted comprise two parcels from The Dalles, one for San Francisco account. All markets rule firm but not active.

July Grain Movement.

Below is presented in condensed form a statement of wheat and flour receipts at Portland, and shipments outward for the month of July, 1886, as compared with July, 1885:

	1886 — ctls Wheat	bbls Flour	1885 — ctls Wheat	bbls Flour
Valley	11,508	11,110	33,635	5,270
Eastern	93,339	5,376	125,156	4,137
July	105,317	16,486	159,061	9,407

SHIPMENTS.

Foreign	158,548	50,293	57,932	27,689
Domestic	20,583	8,286	60,697	8,543
July	179,131	58,580	118,629	36,193

DETAILED MOVEMENT OUT.

	Ctls Wheat.	Bbls Flour.	
U. K	158,548	$189,337	50,290 $178,256
San Fran	13,143	15,100	752 2,625
North	7,140	8,400	7,644 23,500
July, 1886	179,131	$212,837	58,586 $207,381

JULY WHEAT FLEET.

Cld	Vessel.	Tons	Cts.	Value.	By—
1	Oakworth	1,202	41,463	$51,000	C. C. & Co
8	Quinesure	764	25,518	30,000	H. G. & Co
9	Candidate	765	25,889	32,000	H. G. & Co
10	Alliance	977	33,428	37,000	A. & L.
22	Nith	999	6,670	8,337	M. W. & Co
25	Bebington	994	25,823	31,000	B. G. & Co

JULY FLOUR FLEET.

Cld	Vessel.	Tons	Bbls.	Value.	By—
10	Helenslea	1,315	18,262	$66,180	B. G. & Co
12	Jane Porter	953	15,423	54,036	S. Q. & Co
22	Beemah	954	15,382	58,040	S. Q. & Co

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Governments were dull and steady. The opening prices of stocks were generally from ¼ to ½ per cent higher. In early trading Vanderbilts and Missouri, Kansas & Texas monopolized business. The advance continued until nearly noon, when the market became extremely dull and featureless, but in the last hour buying of Lackawanna and stories in regard to the settlement of the suit against the Western Union revived interest in the market, and it closed firm at about the best figures reached. Final prices show net gains for almost everything on the active list. The *Mail and Express* says: Mining shares were dull. Sales: Little Chief 22, Sutro 11.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money on call, easy at 1½ @2½. Prime paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, dull and unchanged.

Petroleum firm; united closed or 65¾.

BONDS.

3s	100½	4½s	111⅝
4s	126⅝	Pacific 6s	126¾

STOCKS.

American	109	N. P. Preferred	69½
Canadian Pacific	66½	Northwestern	113⅝
Canada Southern	45½	New York Central	108
Central Pacific	42½	Oregon Navigation	105¾
Burlington	73¾	Transcontinental	33⅞
Lackawanna	129½	Improvement	19
D. & R. G	20½	Pacific Mail	57⅝
Erie	32½	Panama	98
Kansas & Texas	32½	Rock Island	96½
Lake Shore	88½	St. Paul	93¾
Louisville & Nashv'l	45¾	Texas Pacific	67
Michigan Central	89½	Fargo	137
Northern Pacific	28	Western Union	67½

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.

Hale & Norcross	2 60	Savage	3 60
Sierra Nevada	65	Challar	25
Best & Belcher	1 25	Potosi	75
Gould & Curry	1 15	Navajo	90
Mexican	65	Alta	65
Con. Cal. & Va	1 45	Opbir	1 15
Bodie	2 60	Union	55
Mono	2 25	Utah	85
Holmes	2 15	Bulwer	80

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—Bank of England rate of interest 2½. Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, unsettled, 42.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per ounce, 91½. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, 84 85¾, short 84 87. Good commercial from 1 to ⅜c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 100¾; 4½s, 112; 4s, 126¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 84 84¾; do documentary, 84 84@4 85¾. Transfers, 5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Weather thick; wind southwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 62,500 ctls; flour, 23,000 qr sks; oats, 2500 ctls; barley, 9500 ctls; potatoes, 2300 sks.

Chartered—Spot to Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, American ship Levi T. Burgess, 1531 tons, at 30s, by Dresbach.

Chartered, prior to arrival, for Cork, U. K., British ship Thessalus, iron, 1782 tons, at 25s 3d.

Oats steady; fair demand at $1 30@1 60.

Bags steadily held; outside lots, 7@7¼c; 70,000 auctioned at 6¾@6¾c.

Wool firm; Philadelphia dull but not lower; Boston firm; New York quiet but firm.

Hops quiet but steadily held; quotations nominal at 16@17½c for old, and 25@26c for new